L'epartment of the South, Headquarters in the Field, Morris Island, Aug. 22 SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened on the city of Charleston, and | 3d Instant. thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were seleep and unarmed. My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening in default theroof, to open fire noon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner, at I1:15 a. m. of the-21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquar ers in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, viz: four hours. The fact that you were absent from you beadquarters at the time of its arrival, may noe for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible.

This letter bore date at my headquarters my staff. The inadvertent mission of my | the bidding of those who spoke by autho signature doutaless affords ground for speci- ity. al pleading. But it is not the argument of a commander, solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women and children and unarm ed men. Your threats of retaliation for acts or mine, which you do not sliege to be in violation of the usages of civil zed warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment. I will, however, that could attract was present, yet the call your attention to the well-established principle, that the commander of a place attacked but not invested, having his avenues of e-cape open and practicable, has not the right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is given in the treatening attitude of his adversary. Even had not the letter been written, the city of Charleston has had, Leaguers were called upon to rally for the secording to your own computation, forty days notice of her danger, and during that time my attack upon her defenses has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that artack has at no time been doubtful. Under the circumstances, if the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the

or to secure the safety of the city, after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half, afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postpoped.

"From various sources, official and otherthe women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city, but upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until II o'clock P. M. to-morrow, there. Indeed the Democrats have larger those who carried on the Kansas rebellthus giving you two days from the time you acknowledged to have received my communication of the 21st irst. "Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

"Q. A. GILMORE, "Brig. Gen. Commanding. "To Gen. Beaure gard commanding the confederate forces of South Carolina." It appears that the Stanish and British

consuls respectively addressed Gen. Gilmore in behalf of the subjects of their dent is, both loyal and constitutional, and for the last thirty years, died on Sunday countries in Charleston, and he had res- cannot be either recinded or withdrawn; list, after a brief illness. pectfully suspended the bombardment for twenty four hours to give them time to leave the city-nothing was farther from | be reduced to slavery." his wish, he said, than to endanger their lives and property.

#### "Traitors Among Us."

It becomes a serious question whether the conservative majority of the people of this country are authorized in accepting the belief that the principles of the radical party are truely represented by the news- Union by a change of policy. papers and public speakers who profess to public exponents of political doctrine and practice te indeed correct exemplars of the party they speak for, then is that party not only the most corrupt but the most dangerous party ever organized in this or any other country.

The expression is strong, but truth re

quires it, No form of hostility to constitution, law, or liberty can be named which these men and these newspapers do not counsel and urge on their followers. And this they do in language designed to inflame to violence, and sometimes in phrases that should disgrace the purlieus of voice The underlying principle upon which to Washington.

they are now acting is this: That it is treason to oppose them, their plans of whole sale robbery and fraud, their debasement of the country to the vilest purposes of though in doing so they disobeyed the very finds fault with the manner in which publie affairs are conducted is a traitor. They who date to think that "supporting the trial by court martial." government" is not synonymous with plunging the hands deep into the treasury. and filling the pockets of contractors and people's sweat and blood. The leading New England and New York journals in the interest of the radical party are notorionely involved in government gun contracts actions subject to review by the Judiciary. the delightful unanimity of opinion which ring with histories of transactions in which leading radical politicians are implicated, wherein they have grossly defrauded the side and Butler. government, and yet these unwhipt seoundreis have the satanic impression to pretend to be loyal men, patriots, the especial guardians of their country's honor and

Will honest men approve by their votes the misrule of a faction not only concerned in these vast villaintes, these infamous robberies, but a faction whose principles soy man who finds fault with their man-

How long must the patience of the patriot permit these curses of our land, these radical plunderers of the treasury, to hold up their hands among us? Has the new doctrine which they inculcate gained a hold on the people? Do we indeed believe that it is treason in America for men to think and talk, but no treason for men to rob the government and prey of free government, and see whither we mpon its vitality? Our ears have been deafened by their loud outery of treason against men, no one of whom has done a single act of treason. They vociferate "traitor" till breath fails, but it is always against men who have spoken, or thought of, doctrines distasteful to them. Yet they are "mute as mice" against their allies, their companions, themselves-devising the Joliet Cornet Band, which discoursed having leased the establishment, for a numtreason, acting treason from day to day, and the worst of treason, forasmuch as it is insidious, wily and deadly - Louisville streets. At the conclusion of the review, has repared and is fitting it up in entirely

## From Dayton, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4 Quite an excitement was created at Day-

## JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, September 8, 1868. The Lincoln Mass Meeting. The great Lincoln mass meeting, which was falsely advertised as a "Union mass meeting," come off at Springfield on the

This meeting, as every intelligent man is aware, was called for the express purpose of throwing into the shade the Demccratic Union meeting of the 17th of June, and of inaugarating the campaign for Mr. Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency -And the result is now before the country. After all the efforts of the office holders and shoddy patriots to get ur a large crowd. the affair turned out an immense failure, be regarded as an unfortunate circumstan- It is true the Quartermasters, Provost Marshals and Abrahamites generally were there but the masses of the people-the freeman and was officially delivered by an officer of of the great Prairie State did not come at

> It was announced that all the great Abolition speakers of the day would be present, and that Abraham would honor the occasion with his distinguished presence. The day was auspicious, the time favorable, the place inviting, and every thing people attended to their business at home as though nothing was the matter and "nobody burt." Greenbacks were distributed liberally to arouse a feeling of enthusiasm and to secure large delegations from distant portions of the State, and the Loyal display, but nothing could induce the presence of the masses.

The elongated countenances of the shoddy patriots bear evidence of their bitter disappointment. A few of them it is true, like the coward in the dark, whistle to responsibility rests with those who have keep up courage, but they have awakened first failed to remove the non-combatants, to the unwelcome truth, that their days of political ascendency are numbered.

The failure of the recent efforts to get in the presence of a threatening force, who | up a grand demonstration, is unmistakable evidence that the heart of the people is not Kansas for the avowed purpose of driving with the Administration party. The Republicans themselves admit that the num- the Abelitionists. After a career of vilwise, I am led to believe that the most of ber present was not as large as that in attendance at the Democratic meeting in the jayhawkers, he finally turned secesh June, while the citizens of Springfield al lege that there were not over ten thousand gatherings at some of their county meet- ion. ings in the southern part of the State.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting. with the exception of the one presented by Mr. Farneworth, were of the milk and water kind. That resolution however was of the most ultra stripe, declaring that the "emancipation proclamation of the Presi- Jackson, about 5 miles south of this city. nor can the slaves emancipated by it again

the Union but to enforce the emancipation proclamation. The Democrats will meet them on this issue, and try to save the

## Usm.

Eastern papers give an account of a Grisweld, Conn., though perfectly able to deed, during all that time we never have afternoon, creating considerable consterns test the constitutionality of the conscription Always prompt and fair in his business with the extent of the rebel force. The act, and making arrangements to have a operations, and kind and generous as a guerrillas are supposed to be a portion of writ of hebeas corpus got out in case he friend and a neighbor, we never heard his jams. Should they think propose to come should be arrested, remained quietly at name mentioned only in praise. Truly a farther north, they will be cut off by the home. He was siezed last week, as a con- good man hus gone to his long home. His large cavalry force now in quarters at Mt. script, while at work in the field, and was funeral will take place from his residence Sterling. hurried out of the State and sent on direct in Jackson this forenoon at 10 o'clock.

The administration officers thus evaded the service of a writ of habeas corpus. plunder. They declare that any one who law which he was arrested for discheying -the conscription law requiring that he propose in moments of passion to inaugurate should have been arrested as a deserter. mob law, and proceed at once to hang men | and "sent to the nearest military post for

Thus, it is remarked with truth, that while the administration does not hesitate venal editors with gold coined from the to disregard the process of State courts, it guilty escape their just responsibility. goes even farther and violates the federal the road to military despotism, administer- the Kentucky election; it may be instruct- a full disclosure is inevitable.

Will the freemen of the country permit | three years ago: the usurpation to be successful? If they

## The President's Letter.

The letter of President Lincoln, addressed to the Abolition meeting at Springfield. declare that they will punish as a traitor | should be perused by every one. It is an avowal of sentiments of the most extraodinary character, and claims Executive whom they no NOT LIKE." powers equal to those exercised by the Emperor of Austria.

We shall withhold comments at present In the meantime let our readers compare this enunciation of views from President Lincoln by the constitution and the genius are drifting.

## Fireman's Review.

The annual review of the fire department of this city took place on last Tuesday .-The different companies came out in full dress and with their engines, headed by excellent music, paraded the principal ber of years, to Mr. James Congdon, who of the companies accompanied by the systematic and energetic business man. band repared to the residence of Chief Under his administration we have no doubt bave just descended. Engineer Porter and presented him with a | the National will become one of the most beautiful set of silver plate, valued at \$200, popular hotels in the country.

#### At its Dirty Work again.

The Joliet Republican, with its wonted mendacity, again lays the charge of disloyalty against us, and assigns as a cause, the alleged omission of this paper to publish the account of the late atrocious and

horrible massacre at Lawrence, Kansas. Now, if the editor of the Republican will refer to the Signal of the 25th of August, he will fird a full account of the Lawrence Massacre, as given by telegraph and pubished in the newspapers generally. But it seems that he three little about getting the truth. He finds that falsehood answers his purpose much better. Hence he does not hesitate to manufacture and publish the most rascally falsehoods against this paper, that he may make his readers doubt our fidelity to the Government.

We had ceased to notice the oft repeated falsehoods in the Republican egainst this npudence with which it was related .that there were some truth in them -Where we are known, we have no fears in that respect, but with strangers, such wilus in a false position. Therefore, we take this opportunity to hurl back the Abelia tion falsehoods of the Republican, and tequest the editor that if he would in future. sustain a character for decency, saying nothing about veracity and political integ-

The massacre at Lawrence was one of the bloodiest and most appalling that has coursed during the war. Indeed, it is enough to make one's blood chill to recall the dark deeds of the fiends who perpetrated the territle tragedy. Yet as bellish and as barbarous and as blood-thirsty as was the slaughter of the citizens of Lawrence, it is not an isolated case on the calender of crime. This war has been the means of other tragedies dyed fully as deeply in innacent blood.

The villain Quantrel, who led the expedition against Lawrence, it appears, was achusetts, is a gallant State. once a good Republican. He went to out all who were opposed to the policy of and has made for himself a bloody record, showing the effect of his connection with

#### Death of an Old Citizen.

It becomes our pair ful duty as public journalists to announce the death of one of the oldest citizens of this county. James Hemphill, who has resided in the town of

Mr. Hemphill was one of the first settlers of this county. When he came here with tressed soldiers now definitely committed to the Abelition a vast wilderness. Savages and wild and lady, 50 ats.; Lady 25 cts. whices of the war-they have declared beasts had uninterrupted sway over our that we are no longer fighting to rest re beautiful prairies and woodland. But now how changed ?- and Mr. Hemphill lived to see all these great changes.

We can truly say that in the death of enneciate their doctrines. For, if these Our Progress towards Despo- patriot. Ever since we were small boys,

Extremes have seldom met more singularly than in Mr. Lincoln and Jeff. Davis. "The government cannot endure States and slave States is impossible," reties that produced the attempt to separate the free and slave States. Let not the

The Administration having shown laws, when the latter are likely to make its us the power of "military necessity," and ed by such men as Lincoln, Stauton, Burn- ive to read the following extract from Secretary Sewards's speech at La Cross, Wis.,

"What kind of a government would it be daily. fering very far from the Empire of Austria, point. where they always manage to elect a man Union by organizing an army of 500,000 probibited armed to the teeth, to maintain the man One of M

The London Times says it should | Fifty two deserters and stragglers were the alleged proposition from Jeff. Davis to Napoleon for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico, under the French protection, and the Confederates, which would be quite consistent with the French policy. The world might look with favor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

HOTEL CHANGE .- Wm. Adams has re-

# Honor to whom Honor is Due.

Garrit Smith is as well known an Abo-Itionist of as Phillips, Greeley or Lovejoy. Abolitionism has been his political creed for more than twenty-five years, one that he has never hesitated to avow at any time or in any place, and which he has upheld and advocated with firm and manly cotsistency. He has given more money from his own pocket to emancipate slaves and Me cier to protest against that continued assist those already free, than any ten Abo- recognition at Washington of Juarez's litionists in the land. His philantrophy Mexican representative. for the black man has not confined itself on the 25th, memorialized Earl Russell to

the practical endorsement of dollars. devoted his life.

verts to the radical faith, are proving their riel. against it go uncontradicted, might think | glary of the Republic to the success of the Emancipation Proclamation :

"Are there Abolltionists who say they Mexican questions, cannot help to put down the rebellion unless the government will rledge to put man provinces has adopted the most imporful and audacious calumnies might place down slavery? Let me say that with such tant recommendations of Austria. one idea men I have no sympathy. Like sham Republicans and sham Democrats I have referred to, they are but workers for

"Are there, I repeat, Abelitionists who, in such time as this, stand back and refuse ity, to cease his calumnies and groundless to join in patting down the rebellion says on the condition that slavery shall be put

down? Then are they also to be numbered with the enemies of their country." Such a man as Garrit Smith is worth a hundred of the unconditional emancipstionists who go for the nigger, Union or

The Providence Post announces that only nincleen of the conscripts in the State of Rhode Island have donned the federal uniform. The others drawn have been exempted for various causes, have furnish; ed substitutes, or have paid their three bundred dollars. Rhode Island, like Mass-

General Frank Blair has come out flat footed against the prosecution of the war for the abolition of slavery.

America Co. No. 1, of this city, have made arrangements to attend the firemen's tournament at Springfield. They will leave this city on to-morrow night's

Sociables. - The ladies of the city have organized a series of sociables to raise funds for the Soldier's Aid Society, and the first meeting takes place this (Tuesday) evening. Good music is provided, and dancing will be the principal amusement from 8 to 11 o'clock. We presume these sociables under the auspices of the ladies ney cannot be more worthily spent than in relieving the suffering and di. - had was really destroyed. Thus the Republican party of Illinois is his family, this section of the country was Admission-Gentleman, or Gentleman

## From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3. It is reported this evening that, on Wednesday evening, a force of rebel guerrillas to the number of 60, entered Fiemingsture. Mr. Hemphill this community has lost an Ky., some seventeen miles from Maysville invaluable member and the country a true and, after breaking it open, stale from it the sum of \$500, the greater portion of the more than a quarter of a century ago, we funds of the bank had been hidden. They were accustomed to here Mr. Hemphill also plundered several stores, and deprived young man named Harvey Boardman, of spoken of as a true and honest man. In- some of the citizens of their pocket-books. The news reached Maysville yesterday pay his \$300 exemption fee, resolved to heard a word of censure against him .- tion among those who were unacquainted At the recent camping of millitia near

Hamilton, it was discovered that a majority were of the Vallandigham stripe, who had on their tents "Vallandigham and Pugh" large letters. The republicans were mpelled to keep quiet to avoid trouble .permanently half slave and half free," said | Col. Harris republican, issued an order Mr. Lincoln. "A Union between free that no hurrabing for Pugh or Vallandigham should take place.

The parties arrested yesterday for peculasponded Jeff. Davis. And it was the com- tion in the purchase of horses and mules bination of these extremists and their par- will be turned over to the civil authorties for trial. At present they are denied trial. Their arrest continues to be the topic of liscussion in business and military circles. The Hartt affair will reveal most astound. ng disclusures, and is now in that condition that it cannot be hushed up by reput lican leaders, many of whom are implicated .-That the admistration desires that the navy agencies, and other means of sup- It is everywhere evident that we are on the bayonet can produce, as illustrated in in military circles here, out it cannot be; Another immense democratic mass meet-

ing took place at London to day, and another is to come off in Xenia to-morrow .-Vallandigham is gaining hundreds of voters

do permit it they are unworthy of freedom, if we elected a man we did not like instead | It is computed that, in the event of a of a man we did like? My impression raid. 60,000 Ohio volunteers, drilled soldiers is that it would be a government not dif- could at once be ordered to the menaced.

Mrs. Morgan is at the Neil bouse trying whom the people do not like, and where to get an interview with her son John .they have an admirable way of saving the She will not succeed, as all intercourse is One of Morgan's Majors was put in a dungeon to-day by the Warden for insolence to himse!f and officers.

not be surprised if something arose out of sent to regiments from this point to-day, From the 100th Regiment. Charles H. Millspaugh, musician of the 100th Illinois Regiment, and well known to most our citizens, under date of August 23d, writes as follows to a friend in this

"We have had the d-l's own time crossing the Cumberland Mountains It nence quite difficult of access, which comour division, supply train and baggage which Gen. Davidson intended to move,tired from the National Hotel, in this city, up the mountain and four days and one It was son apparent to Geo. Davidson that

We are now in East Tennessee. There which was highly satisfactory, the members a new style. Mr. Common is an agreeable, is a mountain 5 miles from here that we ing. have got to climb, and the citizens say it is The casualities, owing to the distance behigher and steeper than the one that we tween the contending armies, were light.

We are within 25 wiles of Chattanooga, csed 25 men. and Wagner's brigade of this division is

From Europe.

New York, Sept. 6. The City of New York, from Liverpool the 20th and Queenstown, strived this morning. She reported that a rebel man-

of-war was repairing at Brest. The Globe's Paris correspondent says: It is reported that sundry vessels, modeled after the Alabama, are quietly building in French p rts. He alludes to the canard that instructions have been sent to

to mere words; he has furnished it with stop the departure of two steamers designed for the Confederate service, constructed Yet this man, unlike the leaders of the by the builders of the Alubama, and ready to sail from the Mersey. They allege that administration party, loves his country one was to sail on or about the 27th of better even than the object to which he has August, and be received by the Florida. which was hovering or the coast for the In a recent speech at Oswego, N .York, purpose. They also allege that another iron clad is ar proaching completion on the he uses this language, which we commend Clyde, and call upon the government to paper, and would not have alluded to this to those loud mouthed ranters of the press promptly interfere and apply the law with one had it not been for the brazen-faced ent day, who, having recently become con- rigor. The Daily News Lacks the memo-

Mr. Seward in responding to the address Those readers of that paper who do not get zeal and godiness by denouncing all those of the Anti Slavery Conference at Manor see the Signal, if the charge brought as traitors who prefer the integrity and chester to Lincoln, says their arguments fornish the President additional motives to put down the insurection. There is nothing new in the Polish

> It is reported that the conference of Ger-London, August 27. Consels closed at 931a 937 for money.

American securities firm but quiet, It is reported that Mr Dayton has received instructions from his government to protest egainst the French proceedings in The following is a summary of the news

by the steamer Olympus, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., received by the City of New York. A steamer, supposed to be the Florida. was seen passing down the Channel of Queenstown on the 22d of August, evidently on the track of American vessels. It is stated that Mr. Slidell bad a long

interview with Drougn de l'Huys on the

20th and 21st of August. The central association for the recognition of the Confederate States at Manchester has issued a manifesto strongly urging recognition and friendly mediation. The Times, in its city article, says: Market street. The girl was dressed in soldier's clothes.

There is no belief in the threats of the Washington government against France in regard to mediation. The general belief is that the American protest will now be feeble and unattended by any threat, for the first really offensive threat against Napoleon would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederates."

The Daily News says : "It is stated that not the least doubt can entertained that Maximilian has accepted the throne, and that a European loan has been proposed to start the new government and pay over-due liabilities." The notes of the western powers bave been delivered to Gortschakoff. There had been no response as yet.

# From Charleston.

Washington, Sept. 4. While it is true that the muzzle of the 00 pounder was blown off, the gun is not disabled thereby, as reported, but is good as new. Gen Gilmore has been the gains will be very pleasant affairs, and certainly er by the report, as another 300 pounder

New York, Sept. 4. The steamer City of the South, from now free. Charleston bar, arrived to-day; also, the steamer Union On the 31st (Monday) the propelade moved towards Sullivan's, Island, abreast of Fort Moultrie, and open. will be surmounted in a day or two. ed fire. The fort replied, assisted by a and Gregg.

Gilmore's batteries kept firing on Wagner. Sumpter was silent, though the rebel flag waved over the ruins. The result of the a tick was unknown

when the steamer left, Passengers abourd the Union report that trom Wagner.

pass up to charleston by a dash. Fortress Monroe, Sept 3

The special correspondent of the Baltimore American says.
"The steamer Spaulding has arrived. from off Morris Island Monday noon. The stormy weather for two days checked the naval operations. Everything was in readiness to continue the attack as soon as the

weather was favorable. When the Spaulding left, the Weehawken was shelling Fort Gregg.
The rebels had raised another gun on the ruins of Sumpter on Saturday, but on Saturday Gilmore's batteries dismounted it, damaging the front of the parapet.

The operations of Gilmore were progres-

sing vigorously. His approaches are so close to Wagner that the combatants throw suells and grenades at each other. On Wednesday we drove the rebels from the rifle-pits on the left advance line, cap turing sevency-tight prisoners. Dahlgren is confident of success."

New York, Sept. 4. The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal the 1st, left Charleston Bag at 5 P. M. the same day, and arrived at 7 o'clock this

The siege still continued. G Imore had succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner. The iron-clads had been withdrawn from the attack on Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island. Charleston had not been bombarded for ten days. Everything was progressing favorably for the Union troops.

# From Memphis.

Memphis, Sept. 3. By the arrival of the Progress, advices from Bayou Metaire to the 29th and Duval's Bluffe to the 31st ult., have been re-

Gen. Davidson, with a force of artillery and cavalry numbering about 8,000 med. moved from Brownsville, and, on the 27th, met the pickets of the enemy at a place on Bayou Metaire known as Bayou Metaire Bridge. The force of the rebels was estimated at about 7,000, posted on an emitook us two whole days and nights to get manded the main road to the bridge, over night to cross it. We travelled 27 miles in order to gain that point, the enemy on top of it, and it is 61 miles high on this must first be dislodged from his position. Heavy skirmishing continued until towards night, when both armies ceased fir-

Our loss in killed and wounded did not ex-

Quite an excilement was created at any too last injudy over the arrest, by the military authorities, of two men named Huber and Spellman for, the murder of Lieut.

Waterman. The culi authorities demand sever made by J. and K. Octary, and the charges for the debagge for the charges for During the night Gen. Davidson placed

From St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 4. Charles Noyes, formerly policeman in Chicago, and afterwards connected with the defective force in St. Louis, is under arrest and in irons, on charge of the late rothery of the United States Express Company of \$60,000. He is confined in a room at the Planter's House, under guard, until arrangements can be made for his legal examination. Detectives have been observing him since the robbery took place, and he was arrested last night on the North Missouri Railroad. The accused turned ; republican at the last Presidential election, was appointed a Deputy under United States Marshal Rawlings, and then made the chief Mail Agent for Missouri, with a

salary of 13,000 per annum. Lieut. James Mann, 11th Missonri Cavalry, was shot through the head and killed by a soldier of his company, at Franklin Station, on the Pacific Road. The deceated was from Milwankee, and entered the service as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st Wis, Cavalry. Two or three regiments of enrolled mili-

tia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. The streets are full of patrol parties, arresting delinquents. A detachment has been sent out to the

Graves coal mines, to arrest more of the riotous miners, are on a strike, Other detachments may be sent to Warrensburg, Johnson county, to preserve peace between the Union men and radical abolitionists. In a fight there, on Tuesday between them, Lieut. Engle, of the Enrola led Militia, and S. A. Conrtney, recently in prison here, with three or four others, were killed. U. P. Wihiams, Clerk of the lief. The strength of the rebellion is its Court of Warrensburg, was shot through the hand.

military, its Army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within Some think that Gen. Schofield is getting its range. Any offer of terms made by up a little nerve, and that he intends to assert his authority and that of the State government over the rebellious radicals. About \$14,000 has been subscribed here to relieve the Lawrence sufferers. It is reported that Gen. Blunt needs re-

Militia, has applied for permission to go outside the State and serve with Blunt in Arkausas Lieut, Geo. N. H. Eaton, 7th State Militia, and an active radical, has been arrested at the instance of R. D. Perry, at and I think can ultimately drive it out of Boonesville, charged with the adduction of existence. But no compromise to which unpopular. It is expected he will be re-Perry's negro girl Ellen. The Lieutenant the controllers of Lea's army are not lieved by Wade Hamption.

Cok Gravely, of the 8th Missouri State

#### From Bridgeport, Ala.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4.

The Commercial's special from Rosecran's army, Bridgeport, Ala., Sept 3, represents all quiet. Forty or fifty rebel deserters come in

daily since the army crossed the river. The bridge at Bridgeport is repairted and peace compromise, has ever come to my trains are crossing. The country south of the river is very rough, and the roads bad.

Reconnoissances are sent out daily near Lookout Mountain. The rebel force occupies a strong posi-Deserters think we will have no fight at Chattanooga.

Bridgeport, Ala., Sept. 4. Gen. Burnside telegraphs that be took Kingston on the 2d inst. Part of Minty's brigade, from this (Rosecrans') army, went | there is a difference of opinion between two bundred rebel cayalry and forced to into Kingston simultaneously with Burn. you and myself upon this subject. I cer- retreat. During the skirmish Lieut. Burside's army. Burnside says he met with but little serious opposition.

All of East Tennessee, except the Chattancoga region, has been evacuated, and is Everything is working splendidly in both Burnside's and this army. The great

#### battery on Sullivan's Island, and Wagner Negroes Again the Bravest of the Union exclusively by other means, the Brave.

obstacles in the region (fLo k ut Mountain

Washington, Sept. 2. Major General Blunt, in his official re-

port of the battle of Honey Springs, Arkan-. The 1st Kansas (colored) regiment par-Wagner was silenced, and the Monitors | ticularly distinguished themselves. They passed by Fort Moultrie without hindrance fought like veterans, and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. An Ensign of the fleet, while on night Their coolness and bravery I have never duty, had gone up to the city without finds | seen surpassed. They were in the buttest ing any appearances of obstruction. The of the fight, and opposed to Texas troops impression prevailed that our fleet could | twice their number, whom they completely routed. The 20th Texas regiment, which fought against them, went into the fight with 300 men and came out with only

# The Seige of Charleston.

New York, Seet. 5.

A Morris Island letter to the New York "For two or three days past, a new rebel battery on Sullivan's Island has been mak-

ing fruitless attempts to annoy our men in the advance trenches. Fortress Monroe, Sept. 6. The despatch steamer Oleander, just ar- Proclamation was issued, the last one hun- The Herald's Washington dispatch rived from Charleston, reports Sampter

#### Wagner,, last Tuesday. Everything was progressing favorably. The Union Democratic Plat-

form. Arranged by Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; Peace, commerce, and honest friendship

with all nations-entangling alliance with The support of state government in all their rights, as the most competent admintheir rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and publican party politics, but who hold them Hood, Stuart's successor, has been reorthe surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies;

The preservation of the general govern weight against the objections often urged tion unknown.

—that emancipation and arming the ne-The preservation of the general govern the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and groes are unwise as military measures A jealous care of the right of election by the people-a mild and safe correction of the abuses which are lopped off by the

sword of revolution where peaceable reme exclusively to save the Union. lies are unprovided;
Absolute acquiescence in the decisions saving the Union. Whenever you shall dies are upprovided ; of the majority-the vital principle of re have conquered all resistance to the Union publics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate will be an apt time, then to declare you

parent of despotism. A well disciplined militis-our best reliance in peace and war, till regulars may Union, to whatever extent the negroes relieve them : The supremacy of the civil over the military authority; Economy in the public expenses, that

labor may be lightly burthened; The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith ; Does it appear otherwise to you? Er couragement of agriculture, and of The diffusion of information and the for us, if we will do nothing for them? commerce as its bandmaid; arraignment of all abuses at the bar of pub- If they stake their lives for as, they must

Mr. Lincoln's Letter to the Springfield have been present. Not only on the deep

Hon. James C. Conkling :

has been received,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1 WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

My DEAR SIR: - Your letter, inviting

me to attend a mass meeting of uncondi

tional Union men, to be he'd at the Capie

tal of Illinois, on the 3d day of September,

thus meet my old friends at my own home;

but I cannot just now be absent from here,

Union; and I am sure my old political

friends will thank me for tendering, as I

do, the Nation's gratitude to those other

noble men, whom no partisan malice, or

for it? If you are, so far we are agreed.

If you ere not for it, a second way is, to

give up the Union. I am against this .-

Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for peace, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains

some imaginable compromise. - I do not

believe any compromise embracing the

maintainance of the Union is now possible.

All I learn leads to a directly opposite be-

any man, or men, within that range, in

opposition to that army, is simply nothing

for the present; because such man or men

side of a compromise if one were made

with them. To illustrate: Suppose ref-

ugees from the South and peace men of

the North, get together in convention, and

frame and proclaim a compromise embrac-

ing a restoration of the Union, in what

Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's

army can keep Lee's out of Pennsylvania,

ated from the domination of that army by

You dislike the emancipation proclama-

You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently; I think the Constitution in-

vests its Commander-in-Chief with the

that can be said, if so much, is that slaves

are property. Is there-has there over

been-any question that by the law of

war, property, both of enemies and friends,

may be taken when needed? Armies,

my, except a few things regarded as bar-

I know, as fully as any one can know.

and was not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free ne-

groes. Some of them seem willing to fight

for you; but no matter. Pight you, then,

I thought that in your struggle for the

should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his re-

sistance to you. Do you think differently?

I thought that whatever negroes can be got

to do as soldiers, leaves just so much for

white soldiers to do in saving the Union,

be prompted by the strongest motive-

But negroes, like other people, act upon

will not fight to free the negroes.

non-combatants, male and female

Proclamation as before.

the world over, destroys enemies' prop-

laws of war, in time of war. The most of rebel cavalry were at Great Falls, elev-

vay can that compromise be used to keep

It would be very agreeable to me, to

did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that, among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the so long as a visit there would require.

ballot to the bullet; and that they who
take such appeal are sure to lose their maintain unconditional devotion to the case, and pay the cost, and then there would be some black aren who can remember that with silent tongue, and clenched

partisan hope, can make false to the na- on to this great consummation : while I fear there will be some white ones, unable There are those who are dissatisfied to forget that, with malignant hearts, and with me. To such I would say: You de- deceitful speech, they have striven to hinsire peace, and you blame me that you do der it. not have it. But how can we attain it?-Still let us not be over sanguine of a There are but three conceivable ways, - speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite First, to suppress the rebellion by force of sober. Let us diligently apply the means, arms. That I am trying to do. Are you never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours, very truly,

teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped and maintained

#### Reported Crossing of the Rappalians nock by Lee's Army.

New York, Sept. 2 1863.

A Washington special to the New York Times says : The best attainable information locates Gen. Lee in Richmond and his army scattered from the line of the Blue Ridge on the west, to Port Royal and the Rappar hanock, on the cast and south, as far as the line of the Virginia Central railroad, His troops are widely scattered to facilitate subsisting. Gen. Ewell has left, and have no power whatever to enforce their A. P. Hill the centre, lying on the road from Culpepper Orange Court House, while Longstreet holds the extreme right, occupying the lire of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. Cook's brigade of North Carolina troops occupies Freder-

icksburg. Jones' brigade of cavalry is said to bave gone back to the Shenandoah valley, and Robinson to Richmond. Stuart is still in command, but growing more and more

Rebel guerillas continue in our rear .and girl were both arrested at a room on agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste | One of Killpatrick's body guard having time, which the enemy would improve to been killed, permission was given to the our disadvantage; and that would be all, guard to hunt the guerillas. They have been at it three days with great success. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the Rebel deserters continue to come in in rebel army, or with the people first liber. squads, and are ready to take the oath of sliegiance, but of those who have done so, the success of our own army. Now allow and have been sent as substitutes to our me to assure you that no word or intima. army, nine, after stealing horses and comtion from that rebel atmy, or from any of mitting other depredations, managed to the men controlling it, in relation to any rejoin their old rebel comrades the other

knowledge or belief. All charges or in-A large number of contrabands escaped sinuations to the contrary are deceptive | yesterday, from Charles county Md. They and groundless; and I promise you that if report that rebel agents are picking up any such proposition shall hereafter come, every negro they can find, The New York Tribune's Washington

it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself | special says : Lieut. Burgess with thirty of Col. Bas the servant of the people, according to the bond of service-the United States Consti- kers' mounted rangers went on a reconnoistution; and that as such. I am responsi- sance yesterday in search of White's guerrillas, which they found just beyond Lees-But to be plain: You are dissatisfied burg, and encamped near it lasti night .with me about the negro. Quite likely This morning the party were attacked by tainly wish all men to be free, while I gess' borse was shot, but he succeeded in suppose you do not. Yet I have neither biding, and saw the rebels ride by in puradopted or processed any measure which is suit of his men. He then made his way not consistent with eyen your views, pro- to the Potomac and crossed at the Point vided you are for the Union. I suggested of Rocks. There he learned that a large a compensated emancipation; to which you number of Imboden's cavalry had gone replied you wished not to be taxed to buy down the river. The whole force of Imnegroes. But I have not asked you to be | boden and White amounted to 1,000 men. taxed to buy negroes, ex ept in such a way | They were prevented from crossing at Ed-

as to save you from greater taxation to | ward's Ferry by infantry stationed there. At Point of Rocks it was rumored that a force of 5,000 6,000 rebels were attempttion, and perhaps would have it retracted. ing to cross below, and several pieces of artillery were sent down to prevent such an attempt. To-night there are rumors of a large force

pursuit, and can hardly fail to meet The report that Lee, with 50,000 men, had crossed the Rappahannock at 10:t arty, when they cannot use it. and even | Conway, is discredited here, no such inteldestroy their own to keep it from the en- gence having reached the War Depart-

en miles from Washington-probably the

same body. Our cavalry has been sent in

emy. Civilized beligerents do all in their | ment. power to help themselves to hurt the enery authorities, that Lee must commence barous and cruel. Among the exceptions offensive operations this month or disband are the masacre of vanquished fees, and his army. It is believed that to this end he is concentrating another large army But the Proclamation, as law, is either for an invasion, which is his only hope, valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it sad is to be attempted as a last resort .needs no retraction. If it is valid it can- To meet these expected movements of Lee. not be retracted any more than the dear the army of the Potomac will be on the

can be brought to life. Some of you pre- alert. tend to think its retraction would operate | Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, favorably for the Union. Why better af. has been ordered to the Army of the Pototer the retraction than before the issue? - mac. Rumor hath it that both he and There was more than a year and a half of the Surgeon General are in disfavor, and trial to suppress the rebellion before the | neither will return to their posts.

dred days passed under an explicit notice | says : demolished, but the rebel flag still float- that it was coming, unless reverted by | Parties who have arrived from the front those in revolt returning to their alle. to-day, know nothing of any suc's move . Gen. Gillmore dug out and captured 75 giance. The war has certainly progressed ment of the ensur having taken place, men from their rifle pits in front of Fort as favorably for us since the issue of the and its improbability is shown by the crossing having been located at a point accessible to our gunboats, which would the opinion of others, that some of the have seriously interfered with any such commanders of our armies in the field, movements.

who have given us some of our most im. Yesterday six trains went out to the portant successes, believe that the eman | front, heavily laden with conscripts. The cipation policy and the use of color'd troops army has no little difficulty with some constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to substitutes, who require almost an equal the rebellion, and that, at least, one of number of men to guard them, but strinthese important successes could not have gent orders, together with the recent exebeen achieved at the time it was but for cutions, seemed to have a beneficial effect, the sid of black soldiers. Among the com- and causes for complaint are now less fremanders holding these views are some quent. The World's special states that it is

who have never had any affinity with purely as military opinions. I submit ganizing the cayalry at Culpepper, with these opinions as being entitled to some the intention of making a raid in a direc-General Butler dropped in at the War

Department a few days after his return,

and while there the following authentic

conversation transpired: I issued General Butler—I bave called, Mr. Stan-Department of the Gulf. Secretary Stanton-I secure you, General, that it was from no lack of confidence in your patriotism, capacity of integrity. General Butler-I did not, sak you, M Secretary, why I was not removed, but

why I was. Secretary Stanton-You are a lawyer, General, and so am I, and you are aware that it is not always polite to tell all we know. General Butler-Well, what are you go-

ing to do with me now?

Secretary Stanton—How would you like to take the Army of the Potomac? General Butler-Did you ever know a merchant, Mr. Secretary, to invest largely in an old stock of goods ? This was the resposive and suggestive

sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the muddy bayou, and wher-ever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracke. Thanks to all. For the great Republic-for the principle it lives by, and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to Peace does not appear so distant as it